

REGION 6 LEPC Update



Steve Mason, EPA Region 6
mason.steve@epa.gov

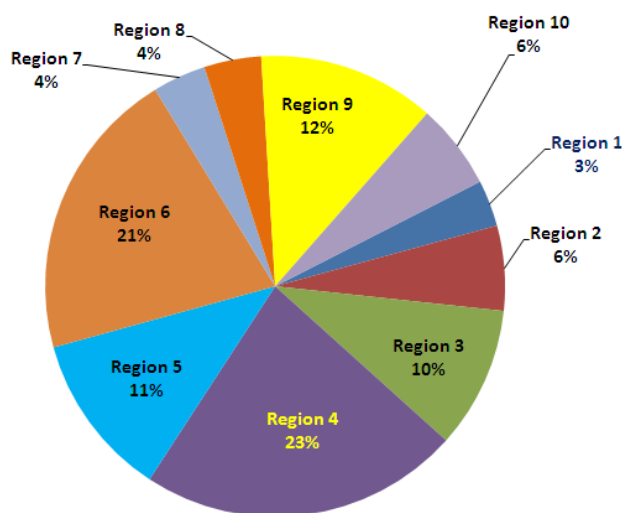
Hilary Gafford, Weston Solutions
hilary.gafford@westonsolutions.com

Once again, we provide valuable information on the EPA Local Government Reimbursement program, which each LEPC should review with their City / County / Parish officials, as well as Tribal officials. This program may save your community thousands of dollars during a chemical emergency.

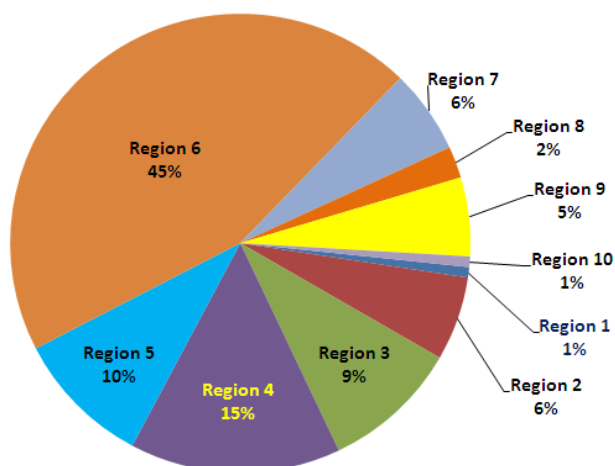
Steve & Hilary

Spill Reporting -- January, 2012

Total Releases reported to EPA – January, 2012



Air Releases reported to EPA – January, 2012



Nationally:

Total Reports - 1,598
Evacuations reported - 23

Region 6 Total Reports - 327

Most common materials released:

Ammonia	Hydraulic Oil	Raw Sewage
Benzene	Hydrogen Sulfide	Sulfur Dioxide
Chlorine	NOX(s)	Sulfuric Acid
Ethylene Glycol	PCBs	Unknown Material
Gasoline	Natural gas/propane/butane	Various Oil materials

Region 6 LEPC Coordinators

Arkansas	Kenny Harmon	501-683-6700	kenny.harmon@adem.arkansas.gov
Louisiana	Gene Dunegan	225-925-6113	gene.dunegan@dps.la.gov
New Mexico	Don Shainin	505-476-9628	don.shainin@state.nm.us
Oklahoma	Tom Bergman	405-702-1013	tom.bergman@deq.ok.gov
	Bonnie McKelvey	405-521-2481	bonnie.mckelvey@oem.ok.gov
Texas	Bernardine Zimmerman	800-452-2791	Bernardine.zimmerman@dshs.state.tx.us
	Wade Parks	512-424-5677	wade.parks@txdps.state.tx.us

LEPCs in the Modern World

National Association of SARA Title III Program Officials -- July 11, 2010

It is quite true that EPCRA contains a requirement for LEPCs to prepare an emergency plan. As was pointed out in the EPCRA history document prepared for the CEPC in March 2010 - forwarded with this document - much has changed since 1986.

Expectations of LEPCs have adapted to incorporate the broader, community-based, all-hazards emergency planning realm.

This can be seen in EPA guidance to LEPCs. The most comprehensive of these comes from Region 6 and it reflects the adaptation of LEPCs to this modern approach. This guidance focuses on the role of LEPCs within the broader community context and does not read EPCRA as requiring LEPCs to prepare a limited hazmat plan. The initial two sections from the Region 6 LEPC Handbook are quoted in full below as they are fully illustrative of the modern approach:

General

The role of LEPCs is to form a partnership with local governments and industries as a resource for enhancing hazardous materials preparedness. Local governments are responsible for the integration of hazmat planning and response within their jurisdiction.

This includes ensuring the local hazard analysis adequately addresses hazmat incidents; incorporating planning for hazmat incidents into the local emergency plan and annexes; assessing capabilities and developing hazmat response capability using local

resources, mutual aid and contractors; training responders; and exercising the plan.

It's necessary for industry to be a part of that planning process to ensure facility plans are compatible with local emergency plans. Every regulated facility is responsible for identifying a facility emergency coordinator; reporting hazmat inventories annually to the LEPC, SERC, and local fire department; providing material safety data sheets (MSDS) or a list of hazardous chemicals; allowing local fire departments to conduct on-site inspection of hazmat facilities; and providing annual report of toxic chemicals released to EPA and the State.

LEPCs are crucial to local hazardous materials planning and community right-to-know programs. The membership comes from the local area and should be familiar with factors that affect public safety, the environment, and the economy of the community. That expertise is essential as the LEPC advises the writers of the local emergency management plan, so that the plan is tailored to the needs of the planning district.

In addition to its formal duties, the LEPC can serve as a focal point in the community for information and discussion about hazardous substance emergency planning, and health and environmental risks. Citizens may expect the LEPC to reply to questions about chemical hazards and risk management actions. Members of the LEPC represent the various organizations, agencies,

departments, facilities, and/or other groups within the district. Each member must realize that he or she represents their organization on the LEPC and that they are responsible for coordinating information and activities from the LEPC to their organization and for providing accurate feedback from their organization back to the LEPC.

The LEPC has many duties, mandates, and deadlines. The membership should organize to handle these tasks by utilizing individual efforts, sub-committees, or contracted assistance.

Primary LEPC Responsibilities

As mentioned in Section I, EPCRA establishes the LEPC as a forum for discussions and a focus for action in matters pertaining to hazardous materials planning. LEPCs also help to provide local governments and the public with information about possible chemical hazards in their communities. The major responsibilities of LEPCs are listed below. The citations are from EPCRA, Public Law 99-499.

Each LEPC:

- *Shall review local emergency plans once a year, or more frequently as circumstances change in the community or as any facility may require (Section 303 (a)).*
- *Shall make available each MSDS, chemical list described in Section 311(a)(2) or Tier II report, inventory form, and follow-up*

emergency notice to the general public, consistent with Section 322, during normal working hours at a location designated by the LEPC (Section 324(a)).

- *Shall establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information under Section 324, including Tier II information under Section 312. Such procedures shall include the designation of an official to serve as coordinator for information (Section 301(c)).*
- *Shall receive from each subject facility the name of a facility representative who will participate in the emergency planning process as a facility emergency coordinator (Section 303(d)).*
- *Shall be informed by the community emergency coordinator of hazardous chemical releases reported by owners or operators of covered facilities (Section 304(b)(1)(a)).*
- *Shall be given follow-up emergency information as soon as practical after a release, which requires the owner/operator to submit a notice (Section 304(c)).*
- *Shall receive from the owner or operator of any facility a MSDS for each such chemical (upon request of the LEPC or fire department), or a list of such chemicals as described (Section 311(a)).*
- *Shall, upon request by any person, make available an MSDS to the person in accordance with Section 324 (Section 311(a)).*
- *Shall receive from the owner or operator of each facility an emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form (Section 312(a)).*
- *Shall respond to a request for Tier II information no later than 45 days after the date of receipt of the request (Section 312(e)).*

- *May commence a civil action against an owner or operator of a facility for failure to provide information under Section 303(d) or for failure to submit Tier II information under Section 312(e)(1) (Section 326(a)(2)(B)).*

NASTTPO ADAPTATION OF THESE CONCEPTS TO INCORPORATE OECD SPI

Melding these concepts with EPCRA, NASTTPO has recommended that SERCs should expect LEPCs to practice the "Golden Rules" stated at the end of the NASTTPO White Paper and specifically to be able to demonstrate these outcomes:

- LEPCs will be part of a community-wide, all-hazards planning effort producing a community emergency operations plan that includes hazardous materials. This community EOP needs to incorporate the EPCRA planning elements. Depending upon the needs and assets of the community, the LEPC may be the focus of this effort or support it using the information acquisition resources available to LEPCs under EPCRA.
- LEPCs will actively promote or conduct community right-to-know efforts so that members of the public are (1) better aware of hazards in the community and (2) better understand their own preparedness obligations and opportunities.
- LEPCs will use programs such as the hazardous materials emergency planning grant program to conduct programs that identify risks, especially from transportation, improve planning, and evaluate planning and training through exercises.
- LEPCs should evaluate other programs to address specific risks in their community such as school chemical cleanup and meth labs.

EPA Releases 2010 Toxics Release Inventory National Analysis

WASHINGTON - The EPA is releasing its annual national analysis of the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), providing Americans with vital information about their communities. The TRI program publishes information on toxic chemical disposals and releases into the air, land and water, as well as waste management and pollution prevention activities in neighborhoods. Total releases including disposals for the latest reporting year, 2010, are higher than the previous two years but lower than 2007 and prior year totals. Many of the releases from TRI facilities are regulated under various EPA programs and requirements designed to limit human and environmental harm.



"We will continue to put accessible, meaningful information in the hands of the American people. Public access to environmental information is fundamental to the work EPA does every day," said EPA Administrator Lisa P. Jackson. "TRI is a cornerstone of EPA's community-right-to-know programs and has a role in protecting people's health and the environment by providing communities with valuable information on toxic chemical releases." Citizens have a right to

know what toxic chemicals are being released into their communities. Over the past 25 years, TRI has helped citizens, emergency planners, public health officials, and others protect human health and the environment by providing them with toxic release and other waste management data they need to make decisions affecting the safety and welfare of their communities.



The 2010 TRI data show that 3.93 billion pounds of toxic chemicals were released into the environment nationwide, a 16% increase from 2009. The increase is mainly due to changes in the metal mining sector, which typically involves large facilities handling large volumes of material.

In this sector, even a small change in the chemical composition of the ore being mined -- which EPA understands is one of the reasons for the increase in total reported releases -- may lead to big changes in the amount of toxic chemicals reported nationally. Several other sectors also reported increases in toxic releases in 2010, including the chemical and primary metals industries. Total air releases decreased 6% since 2009, continuing a trend seen over the past several years. Releases into surface water increased 9%

and releases into land increased 28% since 2009, again due primarily to the metal mining sector.

EPA has improved this year's TRI national analysis report by adding new information on facility efforts to reduce pollution and by considering whether economic factors could have affected the TRI data. With this report and EPA's Web-based TRI tools, citizens can access information about the toxic chemical releases into the air, water, and land that occur locally. Finally, EPA's first mobile application for accessing TRI data, myRTK, is now available in Spanish, as are expanded Spanish translations of national analysis documents and Web pages.



TRI data is submitted annually to EPA and states by multiple industry sectors including manufacturing, metal mining, utilities, and commercial hazardous waste facilities. Facilities must report their toxic releases to EPA by July 1st of each year.

The Pollution Prevention Act also requires information on waste management activities related to TRI chemicals. More on the 2010 TRI analysis and TRI Web-based tools:

More on myRTK:

www.epa.gov/tri

www.epa.gov/tri/myrtk

This Article May Be Worth \$25,000 to Your Community

How Local Governments Can Recover Costs for Emergency Response to Hazardous Substance Releases



Since its inception in 1986, the LGR program has been helping local governments cover the costs of responses. For over a decade, EPA has been working closely with hundreds of local governments to make the LGR program an easy and reliable source of funding. Just ask anyone who has participated in the program. With more than three million dollars awarded by EPA so far, the LGR program has proven to be a valuable financial resource for local governments.

In the past several years, EPA has distributed over \$3 million dollars to local communities, with over \$380,000 coming back to Region 6 to support local communities. So the next time you have a hazardous substance emergency, remember the LGR program.

Who Responds to Emergency Situations



The National Contingency Plan (NCP -- 40 CFR Part 300.180) states:

"Because state and local public safety organizations would normally be the first government representatives at the scene of a discharge or release, they are expected to initiate public safety measures that are necessary to protect public health and welfare and that are consistent with containment and cleanup requirements in the NCP, and are responsible for directing evacuations pursuant to existing state or local procedures."

Additionally, 40 CFR Part 300.700 states:

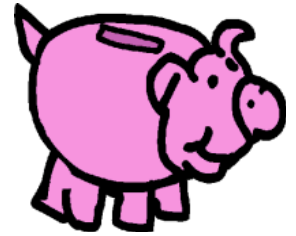
- 1) Responsible parties shall be liable for all response costs incurred by the U.S. government or a state not inconsistent with the NCP.



- 2) Responsible parties shall be liable for necessary costs of response actions to releases of hazardous substances incurred by any other person consistent with the NCP.

So What Happens if You Respond and There is a Responsible Party

EPA recommends that your first route of cost recovery is with the responsible party. Once the response is completed, determine what your reasonable costs were and then present such costs to the responsible party.



You can always point out to them that CERCLA 107(a), the NCP 40 CFR 300.700, and applicable State statutes require the responsible party to compensate local government authorities for appropriate and reasonable costs related to a hazardous substance release.

So What Happens if You Respond and There is No Responsible Party

Your community responds to a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance, and there is no responsible party (e.g., abandoned drums), or if the responsible party is not capable of reimbursement for expenses (e.g., bankruptcy).

Then the LGR program may be able to provide a "safety net" of up to \$25,000 per incident to local governments that do not have funds available to pay for response actions.

Determining Your Eligibility

To be eligible for the Local Governments Reimbursement (LGR) program, your local government must meet the following requirements:

The applicant must be a general purpose unit of local government



Local governments that are eligible to receive reimbursement under the LGR program include any general purpose unit of local government, such as a county, parish, city, town, township, and municipality. Federally - recognized Indian Tribes are also eligible for reimbursement under the LGR program.

States are not eligible for reimbursement under the Local Governments Reimbursement program



States may not request reimbursement on the behalf of a local government or a federally - recognized Indian Tribe within the state.

The applicant must have legal jurisdiction over the site where the incident occurred

Only one request for reimbursement will be accepted for each eligible incident. When more than one local government has

participated in such a response, the local government that has legal jurisdiction over the site where the incident occurred must submit the application.

The application can be made on behalf of all participating local governments. If multiple local governments or agencies have jurisdiction over the site, then the respondents must decide which single government or agency will submit the reimbursement request.

Reimbursement cannot be made to a responsible party

If the local government applying for reimbursement is also the responsible party, the application will be denied. Responsible parties are liable for response cost regardless of whether or not they are a local government.

Substances released or threatened to be released must be designated as hazardous under CERCLA

Incidents involving petroleum products including petroleum, natural gas, crude oil, or any other specified fractions thereof that are not specifically designated as CERCLA hazardous substances do not qualify under this program.

However, the USCG does have a program under which a claim can be made for the cost of responding to an oil spill. Go to the



following webpage for information concerning this program:

www.uscg.mil/npfc

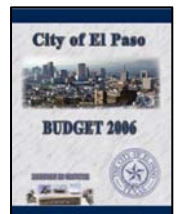
Some mixed waste may be allowable. Under CERCLA, potentially responsible parties are liable for cleanup costs.

Requirements for Reimbursement

Once a local government has decided to apply for reimbursement, there are a number of basic requirements that must be met to comply with the regulations of the LGR program.

When completing the LGR application, local governments should pay special attention to the following requirements to facilitate the reimbursement process:

Reimbursement cannot supplant local funds normally provided for a response



In other words, if a local government budgets for emergency response activities, it must draw from this budget to pay for the cost of a response.

However, if a local government's funds have been depleted, then it may be eligible for reimbursement under EPA's LGR program. In addition, other items that may not be budgeted for (e.g., overtime pay, unanticipated materials and supplies) may also be reimbursable under the LGR program.



Full cost recovery -
can your organisation survive with

Cost recovery must be pursued prior to applying for reimbursement

The applicant must complete the Cost Recovery Summary Table, included in the application, to document the background and current status of cost recovery efforts. It should be clear that all

available sources of cost recovery (i.e., responsible parties and their insurance, the state, and local government insurance) have been pursued. Although not required, it is recommended that a copy of all related correspondence also be included in the application to document the applicant's cost recovery efforts.

Potential cost recovery sources should be given a minimum of 60 days to respond before an LGR application is filed. By signing on the last page of the application, a local government is certifying cost recovery was pursued.

Detailed cost documentation must be submitted with the application

The applicant must complete the detailed Cost Breakdown Table, included in the application. All costs for which reimbursement is being requested must be listed and supporting documentation (e.g., invoices, sales receipts, time sheets, or rental agreements) must be attached. Please note: Costs incurred for long-term remedial measures do not qualify under the LGR program. Reimbursement is made only for temporary emergency measures conducted in response to hazardous substance releases, or threatened releases.



The application must be signed by the local government's highest ranking official



Examples of the highest ranking official include: Mayor, City Manager, Board of Commissioners Chair, County Judge, or head of a recognized Tribe. In instances where the highest ranking local official is unable to sign the application form, a letter of delegation along with

the application that authorizes a delegate to sign the application on his or her behalf, must be submitted.



Applications must be submitted to EPA within one year of the "date of response completion" of the response

For the LGR program, the date of completion is the date when all field work has been completed and all project deliverables (e.g., lab results, technical expert reports, or invoices) have been received by the local government. (The date of completion is not determined by cost recovery efforts, which can continue after an application for reimbursement is submitted.)

In general, a local government should allow at least 60 days for each potential source of reimbursement to respond to a request for repayment before submitting an application to LGR. EPA will consider late applications on a case-by-case basis.

Reimbursement Application

Please review the sections on **Determining Your Eligibility and Requirements for Reimbursement** before starting your application.

The complete Local Governments Remimbursement application package includes the LGR application form and a copy of the LGR regulations (40 CFR part 310).

Download the Application Package for Reimbursement to Local Governments (PDF) at:

<http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/lgr/lgrapp.htm>



Hard copies are available from the LGR HelpLine. You must submit your application to EPA within one year of the "date of response completion." The date of completion is the date when all field work has been completed and all project deliverables (e.g., lab results, technical expert reports, or invoices) have been received by the local government.

EPA will consider late applications on a case-by-case basis. We highly recommend that you send your applications through U.S.P.S. 1st class, unregistered.



Any other methods of delivery will delay receipt of your application by EPA.

Mail completed applications to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Local Governments Reimbursement (LGR) Program
Attn: Lisa Boynton, Mail Code 5104-A
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20460

You should receive a confirmation postcard within one month of the receipt of your application. If your application is complete, and it is approved, you will receive reimbursement within three to six months. If EPA requires more information to process the application, we will contact you for further details. This may increase the time it takes for you to receive reimbursement.

If you have questions about the status of your application at any point in the process, please call the LGR HelpLine.

Frequently Asked Questions

What costs are reimbursable under the Local Governments Reimbursement (LGR) program?

All costs for which a local government is seeking reimbursement must be consistent with CERCLA, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), and federal cost principles by the Office of Management and Budget.

In general, EPA will consider reimbursement for costs of such items as:

- Disposable materials and supplies purchased during a specific response
- Rental or leasing of equipment used for a specific response
- Special technical services and laboratory costs



- Services and supplies purchased for a specific evacuation
- Payment of unbudgeted wages for employees responding to the specific incident (for example, overtime pay for response personnel)

Reimbursement cannot supplant local government funds normally provided for emergency response. All applications must include appropriate cost documentation such as invoices, sales receipts, leasing agreements, or time sheets. In addition, it is essential that applications certify their attempts to recover costs from the potentially responsible party, the state, and local government insurance.

Who is eligible for reimbursement under the LGR program?

If you are the governing body of a county, parish, municipality, city, town, township, Federally recognized Indian tribe or general purpose unit of local government, you are eligible for reimbursement. Special purpose units of local government (school district, water utilities district) are not eligible under the LGR program.



Can more than one application for reimbursement be submitted to EPA for the same incident?

No. Under the LGR regulation, reimbursement is limited to one request per incident, even when multiple government entities respond to the incident. The local government with legal jurisdiction over the site of the incident must submit one application on behalf of all local governments that responded to the incident. In the event that two applications are submitted for the same incident, EPA will accept only the application from the local government with legal jurisdiction.

In some cases two local governments with legal jurisdiction (e.g., a city and a county) may attempt to submit an application for reimbursement. In these cases, EPA will either return both applications with an explanation or, if one has already been awarded, the second application will be denied.



This requirement ensures that EPA does not reimburse more than \$25,000 per response, and does not reimburse local governments more than once. To avoid this situation, EPA strongly encourages local governments, or agencies within the same local government, to coordinate with each other when seeking reimbursement under the LGR program. This will help local governments obtain the maximum amount of reimbursement funds, particularly in cases where the combined total of reimbursement requests is less than \$25,000.



Can I include more than one incident on a single application?

Yes, you can however, the you must submit all associated necessary information and cost documentation for each incident. In addition, the incidents should be closely related by type (i.e., 10 anthrax calls in one day) and in around the same time period.

The cap for each application is \$25,000 even if you submit more than one incident in an application. You are only eligible for a total reimbursement of \$25,000. Our suggestion is that you submit a separate application for each incident to simplify the review process and maximize your eligible response costs.

Is there a cap on the amount of reimbursement?



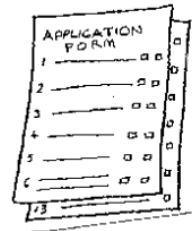
The law limits the amount of reimbursement available to local governments to \$25,000 per incident. Furthermore,

the law limits the total amount of reimbursement funds that EPA can award in a given year.

In the event that the amount of funds available for reimbursement becomes limited (e.g., due to increased participation in the program), EPA would prioritize reimbursements according to the financial burden that an incident places on each local government, as specified in the LGR Federal Regulation (40 CFR part 310).

How will reimbursement requests be evaluated?

After receiving completed applications from local governments, EPA will screen each application for compliance with the basic requirements. Each application will be evaluated on its own merit.



EPA will ensure that the costs for which reimbursement is being sought are allowable and documented, do not supplant local funds normally provided for emergency response, and that all other possible sources of reimbursement have been exhausted. During the review cycle, the applicant may be contacted to supply additional information or to clarify information in the application.

Based on EPA's evaluation of the application, a request may be reimbursed (in whole or in part), denied, or held over for reconsideration in instances where funding is limited or currently unavailable.

How does EPA prioritize reimbursement requests?

Once EPA reviews an application and determines that it is complete and complies with all of the regulatory



requirements, EPA calculates the applicant's financial burden. A local government's financial burden is determined by comparing the eligible response costs to the locality's aggregate income (i.e., the per capita income of the locality multiplied by the locality's population).

The purpose of this requirement is to provide financial relief to local governments that face significant financial burden as a result of responding to a hazardous substance incident.

In the event that the amount of funds available for reimbursement becomes limited, the financial burden formula gives priority to those local governments for which the response costs create the greatest financial burden.

Because the funding ceiling for the LGR program has not yet been reached in a given year, EPA has yet to use financial burden to prioritize reimbursements and has reimbursed all eligible applications to date. If reimbursements for a given year exceed the total amount of funds available for that year, EPA will be required to use the financial burden calculation to prioritize reimbursements. However, EPA may consider other financial information demonstrating a locality's financial

hardship (e.g., the impact of responding to numerous hazardous substance emergencies in a short time period, the financial impact of a recent disaster, etc.).

In cases where an application is eligible for reimbursement but cannot be reimbursed due to limited funds, EPA will hold the application for up to one year and will reimburse the local government if funds become available.

How can I check the status of my application?

You can check the status of your application by calling the LGR HelpLine at (800) 431-9209 and identifying your local government, the incident type, and the date on which the response occurred.



Success Stories of the LGR

Village of Irondale, Ohio Mercury Spill



On a brisk fall day in October 2009, the Village of Irondale Volunteer Fire Department became aware of an unknown substance covering a basketball course in the local park. After testing was done, it was

determined that the unknown substance was in fact mercury.

The local volunteer firefighters as well as other local responders and officials worked tirelessly to secure the park and its surroundings as well as oversee the cleanup and disposal of the spilled substance. Unfortunately, no responsible party could be identified and the Village was unable to fund the contractor costs associated with the spill.

As a result, the LGR program provided the Village of Irondale with a full award of \$5,502.01 to help cover the costs incurred in the response process. (Application 1583)

City of Mansfield, Texas Hazardous Abandoned Waste Response

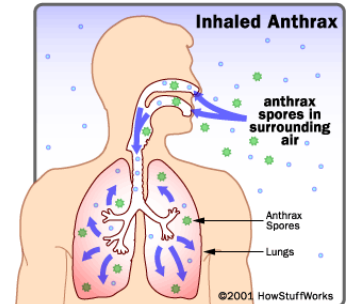
On the morning of April 15, 2010, three 55-gallon drums were discovered on the side of Highway 360 in Mansfield, Texas. The City requested that TAS Environmental Services respond to the scene to evaluate the abandoned substances. It was found that the drums contained tetrachlorethene mixed with other chemicals, some of which had seeped out and contaminated nearby soil.



Unable to locate a responsible party, the City was responsible for paying TAS for the cleanup and disposal of the chemicals and contaminated soil. The City then applied to the LGR program and received a full award of \$18,719.97, which it applied to the contractor costs associated with the response. (Application 1584)

Town of Durham, New Hampshire Anthrax Release

On Christmas Day, 2009, the Seacoast Chief Fire Officers Mutual Aid District (SCFOMAD) was notified of a confirmed anthrax release and human contamination in the Town of Durham, New Hampshire. The source of the anthrax was a West African style drum, used during a public drumming circle held by a charitable organization earlier in December. SCFOMAD, its START subsidiary, and several local hazmat response teams responded and incurred thousands of dollars in overtime and equipment costs in order to decontaminate the scene.



Because no responsible party could be identified, the Town of Durham applied to the LGR program and was provided a full award of \$17,365.28 which the Town applied to the expenses associated with the incident. (Application 1608)

REGION 6 AWARDS UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

Local Government	Award Amount	Award Date	Type of Response
El Paso, TX	\$5,589.08	09/1990	Costs related to responding to a chemical fire / explosion
Pasadena, TX	\$10,851.14	09/1993	Costs related to a chemical release
Rockwall County, TX	\$7,328.57	09/1993	Costs related to abandoned chemical drums
Lafayette, LA	\$ 25,000.00	07/1994	Costs related to a chemical fire / explosion
Ouachita Parish, LA	\$5,145.95	07/1994	Costs related to responding to a chemical fire / explosion
Baytown, TX	\$5,000.00	12/1994	Costs related to a chemical release
Houston, TX	\$25,000.00	07/1996	Costs related to chemical warehouse fire
Baytown, TX	\$525.00	08/1996	Costs related to a chemical release
Harker Heights, TX	\$2,957.57	01/1997	Costs related to a chemical release
Midlothian, TX	\$25,000.00	08/1997	Costs related to landfill fire
Lubbock, TX	\$25,000.00	08/1997	Costs related to a chemical release
Pecos, TX	\$19,035.48	01/1998	Costs related to a chemical release
Harker Heights, TX	\$707.47	06/1998	Costs related to a chemical release
Plano, TX	\$1,100.00	08/1999	Costs related to a chemical release
Cameron County, TX	\$12,604.19	08/1999	Costs related to a chemical release
McLennan County, TX	\$1,947.56	12/1999	Costs related to a chemical release
Searcy, AR	\$16,626.20	3/2/2000	Costs related to an agricultural supply fire.
Bexar County, TX	\$3,082.25	3/2/2000	Costs incurred responding to an abandoned hazardous substance.
Paris, TX	\$3,253.20	4/24/2000	Costs related to a clandestine drug lab cleanup.
Garland County, AR	\$1,896.41	6/20/2000	Costs related to an illegal dumping.
Collin County, TX	\$1,512.65	8/29/2000	Costs related to a clandestine drug lab cleanup.
McKinney, TX	\$2,272.09	8/29/2000	Costs related to a clandestine drug lab cleanup.
Little Rock, AR	\$400.00	9/19/2000	Costs incurred responding to an abandoned hazardous substance.
Waterloo, LA	\$372.88	02/2001	Costs related to methamphetamine lab cleanup.
North Little Rock, AR	\$2,970.00	4/1/2001	Costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
Socorro County, NM	\$25,000.00	6/1/2001	Costs related to a tire fire.
Seabrook, TX	\$11,999.50	6/1/2001	Costs related to a mercury spill.
Little Rock, AR	\$446.10	6/1/2001	Costs incurred responding to a splash or leak from a transport vehicle.
Fannin County, TX	\$25,000.00	6/1/2001	Costs related to an illegal dumping.
Rogers County, OK	\$725.50	7/1/2001	Costs related to an illegal dump site fire.
Wilson County, TX	\$3,608.75	7/11/2002	Costs incurred responding to an abandoned hazardous substance release.
Bowie, TX	\$854.39	8/26/2002	Costs incurred responding to an abandoned hazardous substance release.
North Little Rock, AR	\$400.00	8/26/2002	Costs incurred responding to an abandoned hazardous substance release.
Chitimacha Tribe, LA	\$681.79	9/30/2002	Costs incurred responding to an anthrax release.
Little Rock, AR	\$1,320.13	8/26/2002	Costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
Little Rock, AR	\$1,176.60	8/26/2002	Costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
Little Rock, AR	\$1,470.71	8/26/2002	Costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
Little Rock, AR	\$1,060.30	8/26/2002	Costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
Comanche, TX	\$25,000.00	7/10/2002	Costs incurred responding to a chemical fire.
Friendswood, TX	\$11,403.09	6/19/2003	Costs incurred responding to a hazardous substance release.
San Antonio, TX	\$19,602.82	3/12/2004	Costs incurred responding to multiple hazardous substance releases.
Montgomery County, TX	\$5,469.56	8/26/2004	Costs incurred responding to an abandoned hazardous substance release.
Guadalupe County, TX	\$2,084.31	6/20/2005	Contractor and equipment costs related to a fire involving hazardous substances.
Guymon, OK	\$15,702.50	7/13/2005	Personnel and equipment costs related to a fire involving hazardous substances.
El Paso, TX	\$3,747.91	6/20/2005	Equipment costs related to a sulfur release.
El Paso, TX	\$916.27	12/28/2005	Personnel and equipment costs related to a suspected anthrax response.
Little Rock, AR	\$531.60	11/9/2006	Contractor costs related to cleanup of abandoned drums containing an unknown substance.
Maysville, OK	\$6,767.10	9/11/2007	Contractor costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
City of Beaumont, TX	\$5,691.00	3/25/2008	Contractor costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
Lone Grove, OK	\$18,912.47	9/24/2008	Contractor, personnel and equipment costs incurred during a response to a contamination of the local water supply.
City of Dyer, AR	\$16,143.99	7/22/2009	Contractor, personnel and equipment costs incurred responding to a chemical fire.
Mansfield, TX	\$18,719.97	3/11/2011	Contractor costs incurred responding to an abandoned hazardous substance.
City of Fayetteville, AR	\$1,038.50	9/28/2011	Contractor costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
City of Fayetteville, AR	\$964.50	9/28/2011	Contractor costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
Marked Tree, AR	\$2,144.00	9/28/2011	Contractor costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.

Local Government	Award Amount	Award Date	Type of Response
City of Springdale, AR	\$2,096.50	9/28/2011	Contractor costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
City of Conway, AR	\$1,075.00	9/28/2011	Contractor costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
City of Morrilton, AR	\$1,092.00	9/28/2011	Contractor costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
City of Sherwood, AR	\$2,615.50	9/28/2011	Contractor costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
Boone County, AR	\$2,091.00	9/28/2011	Contractor costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.
City of Vilonia	\$940.00	9/28/2011	Contractor costs related to a methamphetamine lab cleanup.

You're Probably Wrong!

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406-431-3531

fredcowie@aol.com

Recently I have had the privilege to sit on a panel in D.C. looking at hazmat transportation risk, and that means dealing with probabilities and statistics, and that means math. It ain't easy being green! We don't use the word probability much everyday, but we use the word probably a lot, probably too much. (prob-a-bly: adverb, in all likelihood, very likely).

So to prepare for my participation in a panel with scientists, safety folks, and mathematical model makers, I bought (at thrift stores, of course) some books on statistics, primers and 101 college texts.

The most important things I learned are: probabilities were first investigated by mathematicians to help gamblers with odds; probabilities are often counterintuitive and baffling; and that many times run-of-the-mill scientists and mathematicians, who rarely do statistics and probabilities, often are as baffled as the rest of us. Who gets probabilities and statistics?

Well, mathematicians who do probabilities for a living. Just a few cubicle folks among the masses.

For the rest of us, well, the odds are, we are probably wrong! Here are two examples. The first one has to do with the

and the second with a TV game show. Your "mission impossible," should you choose to accept it, is to give not only your answer (or guess), but to give your reasoning behind your answer. As I tell my responders, if you're not willing to defend why you do it, why do it?

MEDICAL ARENA PROBLEM:

One of the books I read (on biostatistics) quotes an article in which a statistician reviewed the statistics used in a series of medical articles. A high percentage of the reviewed articles had good solid data which was evaluated using improper mathematical probability models.

Why? Because the people doing the studies and writing the articles were medical people, not statisticians. They were just folks who had taken statistics and probability courses.

They were not professionals in statistics, they were medical professionals. According to the book, here is a typical test given oncologists, who usually don't fare too well statistically. Fritz is told he tested positive on Cancer A. Fritz is given these data:

- 1) On average in the U.S., there is one case of Cancer A in every thousand citizens.
- 2) Of those who have Cancer A, 99% test positive, i.e., true-positive.

- 3) There is a 2% false-positive rate for those who test positive.

The question to the oncologists is: What are the odds Fritz has Cancer A? [If you want the answer you have to e-mail me back.]

TV SHOW (Monty Hall) PROBLEM:

Let's Make A Deal! There are three doors, 1, 2, and 3. Behind one of the doors is a new BMW, behind the other two are toy wagons. You pick one door, let's say Door # One.

It has or has not the BMW. Monty Hall says he'll help you out and remove one option, always one that has a toy wagon and never the one with the BMW, so what remains, is your pick (here #1) and a second door (for this narration we'll say Door #2).

Then you are given the option of keeping your original choice or changing your choice to the remaining door of the other two, this time #2.

The question to you (and to many mathematicians) is: Given that there are two remaining doors, what are the odds the BMW is behind #1 or #2? [If you want the answer you have to e-mail me back.]

You may be right, but if you're like me are like me and the rest of the common folks, you're probably wrong. Good luck!! [E-mail me your guesses and reasonings and get what the pros say.



HAS YOUR LEPC:

- Established a permanent address for facilities, the SERC, and EPA to mail required forms and information;
- Notified the SERC of any changes to the LEPC structure, especially a change in the chair or address;

- Provided EPCRA training to emergency responders, specifically local fire departments who often can provide information to facilities during fire inspections and police departments who respond to haz-mat incidents?
- Established a 24-hour manned emergency phone number (i.e., sheriff's office, 911, fire department) for facilities to make release notifications -- an answering machine is not sufficient

- The articles contained herein are provided for general purposes only.
- EPA does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions or results of any actions based upon this information.
- Please consult the applicable regulations when determining compliance.
- Mention of trade names, products, or services does not convey, and should not be interpreted as conveying official EPA approval, endorsement, or recommendation.



Region 6 Emergency Notification Numbers

Arkansas Dept. of Emergency Management	800-322-4012
Louisiana State Police	877-925-6595
New Mexico State Police	505-827-9126
Oklahoma Dept. of Environmental Quality	800-522-0206
Texas Environmental Hotline	800-832-8224

National Response Center	800-424-8802
EPA Region 6	866-372-7745
CHEMTREC	800-424-9300